NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

VOL. XL.Nº 12,548.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY. NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE, THE MISSION TO AUSTRIA AND OTHER POSITIONS PROVIDED FOR GENERAL GARFIELD THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION AND NOT OF A FACTION-HOW THE NEWS

WAS RECEIVED. The President sent to the Senate yesterday large number of nominations, among which pere those of the Hon. William Walter Phelps for Minister to Austria, Senator Robon for Collector of New-York, and Coltor Merritt for Consul-General at London. The appointment of Judge Robertson bas ven great disantisfaction to the New-York Senators who were gratified some of the appointments made on Tuesay. The President has decided to make no ort to please one element in the Republian party at the expense of another, and his ecent appointments are said to be in pursuance a well-considered policy. Sketches of the ading nominees are given below.

- THE LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

OLLECTOR FOR NEW-YORK-MINISTER TO AUSTRIA -CONSUL-GENERAL IN LONDON, ETC. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President sent the William H. Robertson, of New-York, to be Coltor of Customs for the port of New-York.

William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey, to be Minater to Austria. Edwin A. Merritt, of New-York, to be Consulperal in London.

Adam Badeau, of New-York, to be Charge d'Afres to Denmark. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affaires

to Paraguay and Uruguay. Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, to be Charge PAffaires to Switzerland. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, to be

Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

8. A. Sheldon, of Ohio, to be Governor of New Thomas M. Nichol, of Wiscensin, to be Commis

noner of Indian Affairs. Edward S. Meyer to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. George W. Atkinson to be United States Marshal

for West Viggiuia.

Bryan H. Langston to be Collector of Internal Beyonue for the Fifth District of Missouri.

Eilis G. Evans to be Receiver of Public Moneys at

Irenton, Mo.
George B. Sawyer, Collector of Customs for the
District of Wiscasset, Me.
Postmasters.—William F. Osborne, Pittsfield,
Mass.; Michael Pigzott, Quinev, Ill.; Daniel Sayre,
Wabash, Ind.; George K. Gulmer, Richmond, Va.;
T. Morgan, Palaski, Tepn.; Charles M. Wilder,
Columbia, S. C., and Hamilton Jay, Jacksonville,

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

NO RECOGNITION OF FACTIONS WITHIN THE PARTY -A DETERMINATION TO DO JUSTICE TO ALL-NEW-YORK SENATORS SAID TO BE INDIGNANT AT MR. ROBERTSON'S APPOINTMENT. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- There was much exul tation last night upon the one hand, and some depression upon the other, in political circles, by of the evidence which was supposed to be found in the list of appointments sent to the Senate yesterday that the administration had etermined to .ecognize one branch only of the Republican party of New-York. Both those who were cheered and those who were depressed by this supposed discovery have to-day learned that this supposed discovery have to-day learned that their rejoicings and their fears were equally ground-

sident Garfield does not recognize any branch er faction of the Republican party at the expense of any other portion of the As President of the United States be finds the recognition of factions or of party divisions unwise and impracticable. Evidence of this is found, not only in his public utterances, but in the course which he has taken in regard to the New-York appointments themselves. A fact which has been made most conspicuous to observers here in Washington in regard to the whole subject of tent in other sections of the North, is that two great armies with well defined limits been exerting all the pressure which they could bring to bear upon the President to secure each for itself the monopoly of Executive ronage. Compromise has in most cases been wite out of the question. Either class was as bitter in its denunciations of every candidate put forth by its opponents as it was laudatory of its own candidate. The President, therefore has had a most difficult task set before him at the suiset of his administration, since to follow the advice of either class would be found to give great of-

In the matter of the New-York appointments th President's most intimate friends say he determined. as the course best calculated to promote harmony in the party, and most consistent with his present position, not to heed or in any way secontage those who sought to give offence to Senator Conkling, the recognized leader of one strong portion of the party in his State. At the same time he was fully determined to recognise, so conspicuously that all reasonable ground for complaint should be taken away, those who, at Albany and elsewhere in the State, as well as at Chicago, steed forth so nobly as the champions of freedom of thought and action on the part of the ndividual member of the Republican party.

In General Woodford's case nothing derogatory to his character as a man, a Republican or a Hepub lican officer worthy of being heeded in reaching a de tision, was urged against him, while his political services in the campaign, as well as the strong and positive support of Senator Conkling and his friends, made it highly desirable to reappoint him. In the case of Mr. MacDongal a similar condition of affairs prevailed to some extent, with the additional feature that the selection of his principal competitor would be taken in some "Stalwart." In the Buffalo appointment, each branch of the party had united in support of a new man of its own choice, and neither branch asything of consequence against the present lucumbent of the office. This condition of affairs left open a middle course: ly the reappointment of Collector Tyler, an coldier, with an excellent official record, which ion could not be claimed by either branch of the as a recognition of the other at its own ex-

Of the selection of Judge Robertson little need be aid. His eminence as a man and a Re-malican, together with the conspicuously accordant position he has held for smeant position he has held for is believed by those who are nearest to resident to make his selection for the position of Customs at New-York such a of his branch of the party set at rest all fears see to be overlooked or in any way His confirmation will assure the contin-of the present excellent management of the most important offices within the adout. At the same time, the proslor for General Merriti abroad is considered a arther evidence that President Garfield, as the ead of the whole party, will not under any cirstances act upon the advice of those liste their opponents. The appoint-Robertson as Collector has aroused edge Robertson as Collector has aroused mation of both the New-York Senators, Where it this respect differ not in smallty if

they do in intensity from those which are said to cossess Vice-President Arthur in regard to the same

In the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent this evening a gentleman, who reflects the views of all the gentlemen mentioned, said : " I cannot regard the appointment of Robertson as a rational act under the circumstances. have reason to know that it was made without consultation with either of the New-York Senators, one of whom may be said especially to represent the City of New-York, or Vice-President Arthur or the New-

with Vice-President Arthur or the New-York member of the Cabinet. To every one of these gentlemen the nomination of Judge Robertson was a profound surprise.

"Upon what theory do you account for the President's action?" asked the correspondent.

"Well, I will be charitable enough to say that I believe his reappointment of Woodford, Payn and McDougall yesterday stirred up the "scratchers," and that they deinged him with telegrams from all quarters making him believe that he had raised a tempest which must immediately be stilled at any cost. He thought the appointment of Robertson as Collector and of Merritt as Consul General would quiet the storm; but he was never worse mistaken in his life. He would have done far better it he had allowed matters to remain as they were." matters to remain as they were."
"What do you think of the other appointments?"

"What do you think of the other appointments i" asked the correspondent.

"I think the appointment of Mr. Phelps a very good one. He is a warm personal friend, and I think he will serve the country with credit abroad."

"How about Mr. Chandler!"

"Well, nothing can be said against that appointment on the score of ability. He is a bright lawyer and an able man."

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED IN ALBANY. ENATOR ROBERTSON CONGRATULATED-HIS OWN VIEWS ON THE APPOINTMENT-PUBLIC OPINION

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 23 .- Private dispatches fro Vashington telling of the nomination of Senator Robertson for Collector at New-York were received here early this afternoon and created intense excitement among the politicians. The first dispatch in regard to his promotion was received by Senator Robertson himself while the Senate was in session, but with characteristic modesty he pocketed it and said nothing about its receipt. He was detained at he Capitol after the adjournment of the Senate and therefore did not reach the lower part of the city till long after the news from Washington bad here gained publicity. Arriving at the Kenmore Hotel he was surrounded by four score members of

the Legislature and personal friends living in this city and heartily congratulated on his nomination. Throughout the afternoon he attempted with ill success to carry on the work of the Judiciary Committee, being continually interrupted by the entrance into his room of happy friends. The congratulations came with equal fervor from Democrats and Republicans.

In an interview to-night with THE TRIBUSE correspondent Senator Robertson said: "This nomination is especially gratifying to me because it comes to me unsought. No friend of mine, to my knowledge, has solicited for me any place under President Garfield's Administration. This is a complete surprise and a very delightful one to me. I have been greatly touched since the news of the nomination reached here by the kind words of congratulation uttered by my friends and acquaintances. This will be the first office that I shall hold by appointment. I have been twice in the Assembly; once in Congress, twelve years a Judge and twelve years a Senator. I have never sought any of the offices which I have held, and I have followed the same rule in this case. Men bave come to me in the past three months and have suggested to me to apply for this office or that; I did not take their advice. Perhaps it would be well to state, also, that I have not been to Washington. I have received a large number of congratulatory telegrams. I have no doubt about my confirmation. Many of the mem ers of the Senate, indeed about half its members were my triends when I was in Congress. Among my personal friends are many of the Democratic embers, so that I shall receive support from both sides of the house. I assume that I shall have the support of both the Senators from New-York. I interpret the nominations of President Garfield as an ndication that he intends to reward the men who made possible his nomination at Chicago."

President Garfield's course in nominating for office Senator Robertson and other members of what may be termed the independent wing of the Republican party in this State and elsewhere, is very gratifying to such members of the Legislature and politicians is have acted with that wing for several years past. It is the general sentiment among Republicans tonight that the President's policy is to harmonize all
the factions within the party. Such a policy is universally commended. When it was thought from
nominations yesterday that he would favor only one
wing, the result of such a policy was foreshadowed
in the displeasure manifested on the one side and
the satisfaction shown on the other. Senator McCarthy, one of the Independents, expressed their
sentiments to-day, when he said in regard to the
nominations, "Well, it evens things up." Nearly
all the Senators were of the opinion that the interests of harmony in the kepublican party in this
state would be greatly strengthened by the nominations of yesterday and to-day. The belief was also
expressed that the leaders of the two wings were
satisfied with the representation in office proposed
by President Garfield, and that all the nominations
would be confirmed at once. It is the general sentiment among Republicans to-

ould be confirmed at once.
The Albany Journal says: The Albany Journal says:

The nomination of Jurige Robertson for the important office of Collector of the Port of New-York is an indication of the purpose of the President to leave nothing undone in his part to harmonize the differences watch exist in the Republican party. Judge Robertson was among the foremost to organize the movement against a third term and thereby rendered General Garfield's nomination possible. This recognition of his courage and services will give pleasure to a very large section of the party in this state, while it should give offence to none; for by his nominations to other important offices, the President has very liberally responded to the wishes of the "stalwart" wing of the organization.

Senstor Robertson's rooms at the hotel were

Senator Robertson's rooms at the hotel were througed to-night with callers, congratulating him on his appointment. Congratulatory telegrams continue to come in from the leading men of both parties throughout the State.

THE NEWS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. The news of the appointment of William H. Robertson as Collector of the Port, was received at the Custom-House with great satisfaction, which was tempered only by regret at the retirement of Collector Merritt. The nomination was not gener ally known among the customs officers until near the close of business, but in the afternoon many of those who had been informed of the propose change called on the Collector and expressed their sorrow that his connection with the service was about to be severed. It was the universal opinion among his subordinates that General Merritt had been an efficient and faithful officer, and that he had done much to elevate the character of the service. Collector Merritt himself was unwilling to talk about the nomination of his successor, or allowed. talk about the nomination of his successor, or about his ewn appointment as Consul General at London Of the nomination of Mr. Robertson it was said by everyone that it was an exceedingly wise and proper selection.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

The Hon. William Walter Phelps was born in this city, August 24, 1839, and was graduated with high was made a Fellow of his Alma Mater. After graduation ne pursued his studies in Europe and sater at the Colum oia College Law School, where he was Valedictorian of his class. He then entered upon the practice of law, bu his career as a lawyer, though eminently successful for a young man, was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him the seat in the Court of the Sixth Judicial District, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, but this appointment he declined. In 1872, Mr. Phelps was elected to the XLHId Congress from the Vth Congressional District of New-Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. The District was naturally Democratic. Although he served in Congress only two years, his career was so brilliant that it was said of him that n man, in many years, had made such a mark in s short a time. While he was a strong Republican he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, and gave as his reasons that it was meconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Augustus W. Cutter by only seven votes, Mr. Phelps's vote being 11,670, and Mr Cutler's 11,677. Ill health and the demands of business induced Mr. Phelps to remain in private life, although the Republicans of New-Jersey have repeatedly desired

to avail themselves of his services since then. Mr. Phelps is a director in several railroad companies and other corporations. Among them are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of this City, th road of Texas, the National City Bank of this City, the S-cond National Bank and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood. N. J., on a large estate, which contains 1,000 acres, and stretches from the Hudson River to the banks of the Hackensack. Soon after his graduation at Yale he married a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School at New-Haven, and his family now consists of his wife, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Phelpa was an earnest friend of Mr. Blame last summer, and was one of the New-Jersey delegates-at-large to Chicago, where he steadfastly labored for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield heartily, and worked for him effectively on the stump until, in the middle of the oampaigo, his health, never strong, gave way completely, and his physicians peremptorily required him to give un work of every kind and go abroad. He sailed in Octob-r, accompunied by his wife and saughter, and is now at Nice. He has not been an applicant for this or any position.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

William H. Robertson, the nominee for Colector of the Port, was born in Bedford, Westchester ounty. October 10, 1823. He was educated at the Union Academy, in Bedford, after which he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1847. He has held vari ous political positions, serving first four years as Superintendent of the common school of his native town, then four years as supervisor, during two of which he number of the Assembly and restorted in 1850. In 1854 elected county judge, a position which he held for twelve years-three terms. Mr. Robertson was then a promi nent Republican, and although the Congressional Disrict in which he lived was claimed by the Democrats, he was nominated for Congress and elected. During the war he was chairman of the Military Committee to raise and organize troops in his district, commissioner t supermetend the draft, and othorwise rendered valuable service. He was for six years brigade inspector of the

7th Brigade of the National Guard. He reentered the State Senate in 1872, since which He reentered the State Senate in 1872, since which time he has been regularly reelected. In 1874 he was manimum dy chosen president pro-tent. This place he has held for several years since. He has served as charronn of the Committees on Connectee, Navigation and the disdictory and other important places, and has been regarded as one of the leaders of the Senate. He has been a Presidential elector and a delegrate to all the motoriant Republican Conventions and a member for everal years of the Republican State Committee. In 1879 he was the leading can idiate for Governor in opposition to Mr. Cornell, Mr. Rebertson was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and the first one from the State who publicly amounced that he would not follow the mit rule in opposition to the washes of his constituents. His example was followed by others in this State and Pennsylvania. To take action the followers of General Grant largely attributed his defeat at Chicago.

General Merritt was appointed Collector of the Port by President Haves, July 11, 1878, on the removal of Collector Arthur. At the following session of Congress the appointment was confirmed by the Scuate end his latest commission bears date February 4, 1879. Practically he has held his present office semething over wo years and a half, although under his commission has term of office has little more than half expired. General derritt was born at Sudbury, Vt., February 26, 1828 He removed early in life to St. Lawrence County, N. Y. which has since been his home. His first connection with public affairs was as a member and clerk of the Board of Supervisors of that county. In 1859 he was elected as a Republican to represent his district in the tate Assembly and in the following year he was reelected by a largely increased majority. His influence as a member of the Assembly was large, and in 1861 he was a leading supporter of Mr. Greeley in the memorable enatorial contest of that year. At the beginning of the Civil War.General Merritt entered the service as Quartermaster of the 60th Regiment, New York Volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he went West with General Hooker, participating in the builde of Chattaneoga and in Sherman's Georgia campaign. About this time he was commissioned Commissary of Subsistence. When Mr. Fenton was elected Governor, General Merritt was appointed Quartermuster-General, and served in that capacity for four years. He was elected to the Cons.itucapacity for four years. He was elected to the Constitu-tional Convention, in which he held the important position of chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature. He was at this time a leading member of the Republican State Committee. In March, 1869, he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, and held that position two years. In 1872 he joined the Loberal movement, and was an active member of that party. He was nominated in 1875 as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, but was defeated by Charles N. Ross, the Democratic candidate. In October, 1877, he was appointed Surveyer to succeed General George H. Sharpe, and from this position he was ap-pointed Collector in the following year. As Coil ctor, General Merritt has taken a deep personal interest in figureral Merritt has taken a deep personal interest in political matters, but at the same time has retrained from all active participation in partisan politics.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler, who has been nominated for the office of Solicitor-General, was born in Concord, school education be cutered the law department LL. B. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and he de voted himself to the practice of law until 1865. From voted himself to the practice of law until 1865. From 1859 to 1865 be was reporter of the Sapreme Court of New-Hampsbure, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1862, 1863 and 1864, being twee chosen Speaker. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Judge-Advocate General, and soon after he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, from which position he resigned in 1867. He was secretary of the National Republican Committee, and old active and efficient campaign work in 1868, 1872 and 1876. After the campaign work in 1868, 1872 and 1876. After the campain of 1876 Mr. Chandler took a prominent part in preventing the Democrats from capturing the Electoral votes of Fordia and South Carolina. He was also a witness in the Clopher Dispatch Inquiry in 1878 and 1879, and has since frequently expressed his opinions on political questions through the columns of The Tribune and other journals.

GENERAL LIONEL A. SHELDON.

General Lionel A. Sheldon, of Ohio, who was nominated yesterday to be Governor of New-Mexico, was born at Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., August 30, 1829. When he was about four years old his parents removed to Ohlo. During his youth he worked on farm and acquired a common school education. He taught school for several years and also studied law He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and afterward at tended the Law School at Poughkeepsie. General Sheldon served one term as Judge of Probate in Lorain County, Ohio, and in 1856 he was a delegate to the Ee publican National Convention. Wacu the war broke out General Sheldon entered the Army as a Captain. Soon after (September 6, 1861) he was made Lieutenant-Col onel of the 42d Oato Regiment, of which General Gar field was the colonel. When Garfield was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, General Sheldon was given command of the Regiment (March 14, 1862.) He served with his Regiment until it was mustered out near the close of 1864. The Regiment served in Eastern Kentucky, Louistana, Arkanass and Mississippi, took part in the Cumberland Gap and Vicksburg expeditions, and was present at other oattles, including those at Chichasaw Binfis and Port Gibson. At Port Gibson General Sieldon was wounded. At the close of the war he received a commission as Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers. When peace was restored, General Sheldon settled in New-Orleans, where he devoted himself to his profession. In 1863 he was elected to the XLIst Congress from one of the New-Orleans districts as a Regmellean. He was also elected to the XLIst and XLIIId Congresses. During his three terms in Congress, General Sheldon served on many committees, and was caliment of the Committee on Militia. There was never a whisper against his integrity even amorg his most bitter political opponents. A few years ago General Sheldon returned to Ohio and engaged in farming. served with his Regiment until it was mustered out near

THOMAS M. NICHOL.

Thomas M. Nichol, nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was born in Ohio, and lived there until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he en listed and served as a private in an Obio regime At the close of the war he went to Illinois, here he taught school for some years to Kansas and remained three and a half years, working in a foundry at first, and later serving as Editor of The Fort Scott Monitor. It was in the latter position he first became familiar with the theories of the Greenbackers which he opposed vigorously. In the fall of 1877 he went to Wisconsin, and being in Racine one evening, b attended a lecture by " Sam " Cary, in which the speaker et forth with some effect upon the minds of the workingmen the heresies of the Greenback party. Mr. Nichol, though an entire stranger, hired the sam hall, and at his own expense, for the following evening and made so complete a reply to Cary that the Republi-can Central Committee of Wiscousin engaged his ser Continued on Pifth Page.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A GREAT CALAMITY AT NICE.

PROBABLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY THE BURNING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE IN THAT CITY-BISMARCK STILL DISDAINFUL-THE FRENCH CABINET ASSUMES A NEUTRAL AITI-TUDE ON THE RPPRESENTATION BILL.

It is supposed that one hundred lives were lost by the burning of the Italian Opera House at Nice last evening. Prince Bismarck declines to submit the cost of including Altona in the German Customs Union to the approval of the Reichstag. The French Premier declares that the Cabinet will take no part in the debate on the Department Representation bill. The Boers have agreed to the terms of peace.

THE NICE OPERA HOUSE BURNED. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE-THE BUILDING DESTROYED

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERFORMANCE.

NICE, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. The Italian Opera House here has been destroyed

by a fire which broke out at the beginning of the Fourteen persons who were suffocated have been taken out and their bodies placed in the church op-

posite the theatre. It is feared that a hundred men and women per ished in the flames.

Nice, where this calamity has occurred, is the noted winter resort for English and other invalids. It is on a narrow plain between the Alps and the Mediterranean, and was ceded to France by Italy in

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

LOSDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. It is stated in Berlin that if Government ectimes to recognize the right of the Retensing to be consulted on the cost of including Altona in the Zollverein, the Endget Committee will submit a resolution as-serting the right of the Legi-lature to deal with the matter. A majority in favor of such a resolution has

if is stated that negotiations with the Vatican for the scillenent of all differences are approaching a termina By the distribution having left for foremen and Hamious, on their way to America, I if that city on Monday from two tan way six or so easy. The emigration is so large test the six anship companies are obliged to charter ex-In the transfer of the first that copies of the A felezian from Lebous states that copies of the special detreion New York by Herr Hasselman, the Secondar member of the Recorder, have been distributed by the in the data in Lebous, and that several copies of the special were found in soldners' konpanents at the burres mer.

BISMARCK UNVIPLLING.

Bantin, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. Herr Kardeff, a member of the Refeasing, has en leavered persocally to gain over Prince Bismarck to the view that the east of the inclusion of Altona in the Zollverein will require the approval of the Reichstag, but he has not with an normal refusal, Prince Bismarck declar-ing that he intended to a should the rights of the Govern-ment against this and intur. Parliaments without con-cention masself about a possible disruption of positical possible.

The negotiations with the Variean have resulted so far in the concession of several points to the latter. Regarding the bishopries of Treves, Paderborn, Osna bruces and Fulds, which are vacant by death, the present epos opal administrators have been informed by present episcopal administrators have been informed by Government that they are dispensed from taking the oath, and will be allowed full control of the discressin funds. The law suppliers state grants for salaries of the bishops and clergy will be repealed.

THE EXPECTED FRENCH CRISIS. LONDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881.

A Paris dispatch to The Daily News says M. Gambetta informed M. Jules Forry that he would not speak in favor of the Department Representation bill, provided M. Ferry did not speak against it. who is on terms of intimate friendship with M. Gam-

Government, it may be supposed, did not wish by a declaration at this preliminary stage of the Department Representation bill to provoke a crisis, but the question cemains whether, at the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, they can refrain from intervening. If, therefore, a crisis may be considered staved off, it would be premature to conclude that it is altogether averted. Once premature to concar is that it is an optimized averaged, or it is numerous Republican partisans of district elections is certain to summon the Government to state its opinion, and it is scarcedy possible that after such a challenge the Government could declare itself neutral. If the Government is forced to interfere, it cannot promone in havor of Department Representation, as M. Ferry, who is opposed to it, would have to sheak in its head. If the Chimet, therefore, are to escape in the Can. In the chimet, therefore, are to escape in the Can. In the cannot promone of the property of the committee, there exists a non-interference of the normal performance. No excipt a large of the committee, there exists no must be relating. distrete et dons must be retailled. Notify all this Re-publicat journals are anxious to avoit a crisis, and have a clared for mitisferial neutrality, and in accepting this yew the Cabinet has substribed to what appeared to be the wise of a great majority of the Republicans. Premier Ferry made a statement today to the Com-mittee on the Department Representation will. He said in effect that in the Interests of harmony the Cabinet have resolved to remain neutral during discussion of the fall.

The Committee, after hearing M. Ferry's statement, de

THE PEACE WITH THE BOERS.

London, Wednesday, March 23, 1881, The Daily News says: "We understand that General Sir Evelyn Wood's main object in the negotia-tions with the Boers was to obtain adequate guarantees for just treatment of the natives, and that the chief duty of the Reyal Commission will be to devise measures for giving full effect to this policy.

"A very important part of their work will be the de-

"A very important part of their work will be the de-limitation of the northern and castern frontiers of the Transvaal, whereby the tribes which the Boers have valuly tried to subjugate will either recover their inde-pendence or enloy the protection of England. The British Resident will be invested with the important function of the protection of the natives living within the limits of the territory. The Government have thus tried to scenre justice for both races."

Renter's Mount Prospect dispatch says: "At to-day's conference, at O'Neil's Faim, the Boers definitively agreed to all the British terms. They will retire from Laing's Nek to-morrow."

THE UNSETTLED GREEK CLAIM.

London, Wednesday, March 23, 1881.

The Daily News says: "We understand that Turkey is willing to cede Crete if no further demand is made on her, but declines to cede any portion of the The Christians of Crete demand that the Governor of

the Island shall be changed.

In the debate in the Chamber on the bill for the sholltion of exemption from military service, M. Tri couple deprecated the measure as unnecessary. The present system, he said, gave 80,000 men and enabled 30,000 more to be called up on a declaration of war. He added: Both the Government and the opposition consider war inevitable, and we are aware that the above numbers will be insufficient if Greece is unsupported

numbers will be insufficient if Greece is unsupported; but it is impossible after the publication of the last English blue-book to doubt that England will abide by the decision taken at Berlin provided Greece remains true to herself. England certainly will not assume the initiative, but if Greece takes the lead England will assuredly give ber support. M. Tricoupis declared himself persuaded that if Greece went to war she would obtain the boundary line fixed at the Berlin Conference.

The Premier, in reply, urged the adoption of the bill, because though war might not be inevitable it was very near. He could neither affirm nor deny the deductions drawn from the blue-book.

The bill was then read a third time.

FIGHTING IN SENEGAL. PARIS, Wednesday, March 23, 1881.

The Minister of Marine has received a dis patch from the Governor of Senegal, West Africa, repor ing an engagement between 1,500 natives French infantry, who had been detail to establish a telegraph line to Futa-Djallon. After sharp fighting the natives were repulsed, and fied, with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. The French lost four officers and nine men killed and nine wounded.

> AMERICAN RACERS AT LINCOLN. LONDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881

At the Lincoln spring meeting to-day the race for the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day the race for the Lincoln Cup for two-year-old colts, fillies and geldings, distance five furlongs, came off, and was won by Lord Rosebery's bay filly out of Mahonis. The sec-ond place was secured by Mr. C. J. Lefeyre's chestnut

colt Bras de Fer, and the third place by Mr. J. R. Keene's

bay colt North Star. Seven celts ran.

The race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, distance on ntile, also came off, and was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's four-year-old gray coil Buchanan. The second place was secured by Mr. P. Lorillard's four year-old chestnut coil Mistake, and the third place by Afr. Y. R. Graham's four year-old brown coil Poss Obit. Thirty-six horses ran. The betting just before the race was 12 to 1 against Buchanan, 25 to 1 against Mistake and 16 to 1 against Post Obit. Mr. Lorillard's horse carried 100 pounds; the winner 94 pounds.

RUSSIA IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

A LEAGUE AGAINST NIHILISTS PROPOSED. St. Petersburg, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. The Golos prints an article from Professor Martens, the well known writer on international law, strongly urging international cooperation against con spiracy. If Russia, he says, could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and Lor don she could soon settle accounts with the Nihilists Everybody knows the spot in Geneva where Russian emigrants mature their devilish schemes of murder Yet the Swiss authorities leave them alone, because con temporary international law forbids their extradition. It has long been time to do away with the ideas which rule in Switzerland and some other States on this subject. Colonel Dorjibky, who was wounded at the time of the assassination of Czar, has been granted a pension of

It is stated that peasants are flocking to St. Petersburg from all parts of the country on a pious pilgrimage to the spot where the Emperor fell.

Nicolal Russak off and his accomplices have received copies of the indictment against them. Sixty witnesses

PARIS. Wednesday, March 23, 1881.

are being summoned.

The Republique Francaise's Berlin correspondent says the Conservative Russian press urge as measures of reprisal against Switzerland the impline of diplomatic relations, a general expulsion of the Swiss from Russia, a probability tariff against Swiss merchandise and encouragement to Germany to annex Switzerland.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the exemption from any isomeent of The Times says the exemption from any isomeent of M. Rochefort, who was fined 1.006 frames for articles published in the Intransignal application of the Car, is attributed to a desire not to enhance his popularity among the evolutionists.

In Paris two men have been sentenced to eight months imprisonment for placariling addresses congratulating the Nikhiss on the assassination of the Car.

The manager of Ni Dicu. Ni Maitre, has been sentenced in default of appearance, to six months' imprisonment and § 400 fine for a similar offence.

GOLD GAMBLING IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 23 .- The Spanish Bank here centry retired about \$12,000,000 worth of balls which had been issued on its own account. Yesterday a notice was circulated that the bank had received from Spain permission to reissue that amount of bills. This measare, if carried out, would do infinite harm owing to the large contracts pending to deliver gold at the end of the present month at cheap rates, gold having declined steadily in consequence of the retirement of the bills by the bink. Captain-tieneral Blanco, therefore, has ordered the suspension, provisionally, of the relssue of the \$12,060,000 worth of bills.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. The Morning Post says that it hears that Mr iladstone will propose to reduce the income-tax from 61, to 5 L in the pound in the course of his approaching financial statement in the House of Commons. Mr. Glassione will take a trip to the Mediterranean during the Easter recess of Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugi's ap-peal in regard to his seat in the House of Commons will be heard next Wednesday.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH BARGAIN.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881.

The World states that the Beaconsfield Government, in consideration of France not opposing the acquisition of Cyprus, undertook to stand aside should France decide to take Tunis. The Daily News says: "We believe that documentary cyldence proving the state-ment of The World is forthcoming."

THE UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX. HALIFAX, March 23 .- In the House of As embly to-day the bill providing for college grants passed a second reading almost unanimously, Mr. Kenny, of Yarmouth, alone voting against it. The University of Halifax, which has been in existence for five years, now virtually ceases.

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE SUIT.

London, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. In the Lawson-Labouchere libel case Mr. Phillips, brother-in-law of Mr. Lawson, and Montagu Williams were on the stand to-lay. Their evidence supports Mr. Lawson's account of his assault on Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Labouchere has begun his address to the

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 23, 1881. The new Belgian expedition will go to Western Africa The Irish Land League has this week received £3,500,

mee the League was estab It is stated that the cable steamer Faraday, which will be engaged in laying the new Atlantic cable, is under orders to sail at the end of April. A bomb, with a lighted fuse attached, was placed out-

side the Royal Theatre at Madrid last night, but it was discovered by the police before it could explode. The Correo, of Madrid, announces that the police have discovered a secret store of 1,600 rifles outside the bar riers of the city. The authorities are investigating the

The British steamer Ed King, Captain Ferguson, from New Orleans February 24 for Liverpool, has arrived there. One seamen was drowned, and she lost a quantity of eston, had a lift-boat and the wheel-house smashed, skylight stove, and sustained other considerable damage

A telegram received in this city says the Servian Skuptschina has ratified an agreement concluded be-tween the Government and M. Bontoux, Chairman of the Paris Union General, for a loan for the construction and working of Servian radways. The Austrian and Servian radways are to be connected in carrying out the

MONTREAL, March 23.-The stock market was weak lower and inactive this afternoon.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

SALE OF NENTUCKY BLOODED STOCK.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to The Commercial says: The auction sale of "Abe" Buford's blooded stock to-day attracted a large number of buyers, but with one exception the prices of sixteen head sold were low. Getaway was sold for \$1.000 to Milton Young, of Kentucky; McHenry, full brother to McWhirler, for \$130 to John A. Wingle, of Jowa.

SMOTHERED IN A BOILER.

John A. Winkle, of Iowa.

SMOTHERED IN A BOILER.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., March 23.—John Detweiler, forty-nine years old, was smothered in a boiler at the Red Jacket furnace today. He was attempting to clean the boiler. Charles Conn. who entered the boiler for the purpose of rescuinc Detweiler, was also overcome with the gas and died soon after. Two other men in their efforts to save the two named narrowly escaped a similar fate.

fate.

A LONG RUN ON TIME.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—A dispatch from Kansas City to The Republican says: The first train from San Francisco over the new line arrived here this morning in charge of Conductor Hallett. The train consisted of twelve cars. The coaches were all crowded, and seventy-five through passengers were aboard. The run was the most remarkable on record, the train having left San Francisco on time, and was on time at every station on the long line of 2,300 miles, and arrived here on time.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

INSURANCE DIRECTORS REELECTED.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—The annual meeting of the members of the Connecticut Matual Life Insurance Company was held here to-day, and the board of directors was recleated.

company was neithere to-say, and the board of directors was reclected.

AN EDITOR CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

PROVIDENCE, R. J., March 23.—In the Common Pleas Court his morning, Edward A. Corbett, of The Froeldence Herald, was convicted of criminal libel upon Detective Swan. Sentence was detegred.

AN OLD MAN KILLED ON THE TRACK.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 23.—Nicholas Potdgieser, an aged Gorman, employed in the Singer factory, was killed last night on the Central Railroad, near the factory.

A DEFAULTER COMMITTED FOR WILLS.

last night on the Central Hailroad, hear the factory.

A DEFAULTER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

KERNE, N. H., March 23.—Albee, the defaultitreasurer of the Winchester Savings Bank, was arraigned day and pleaded not guilty. He waived examination and vecumation to jail.

committed to jail.

DYING IN THE STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, March 23.—Dr. Daniel F. Kimball, made notorious by his connection with the Lynu trunk tracedy, died in the Biate Prison at Concord last night. He was about torty-three years of age, His sentence was for seven years.

ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK FOR TRIAL,

DENVER, Col., March 23.—James Orr, who was arrested here several days ago on a charge of embessing \$20,000 from Schuits, Southweck & Co., of New-York, left here yesterday for that city, in charge of New-York detectives.

HIS HEAD BLOWN OFF WHILE ASLEEP.
GALVESTON, Tex., March 23,—At a wood-chopp camp, two miles from Houston, yesterday, "Jake" Breoleved, flet chatting pleasantly with audient negro in Adama, laiddown and went to sleep, when Adama, with a gun, hiew frown's head almost entirely from his body.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

PURCHASE OF THE DELAWARE WESTERN. BALTIMORE, March 23 .- The following is furnished to-night from an official source :

furnished to-night from an official source:

It is announced officially from Camden Station that the Delaware Western Road was purchased, on behalf of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad Company, the day after a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road was bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The sale was an absolute one, and the day on which the sale was made a controlling interest in the stock was transferred to that company. It is also announced officially that the Baltimore and Obio Company now has engineers in the field and that the new has botween Baltimore and Philadelphia will be built as rapidly as men and housey can build it.

It is understood that this is purely a business operation, and in no wise affects the restored friendly relations now existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies.

WILMINGTON. Del., March 23.—The Every Evening

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.-The Every Evening newspaper publishes this afternoon an interview with Mr. Bird, counsel of the Raltimore and Obio Raifroad, and Colonel H. S. McComb, giving the full facts concerning the purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of the charter of the Delaware and Western Railroad. The arrangement was practically agreed upon the day after the announcement of the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the agreement was based on the positive declaration by the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Interests that they would use the Denaware Western charter as a part of the scheme to build a new road between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The engineers are already on the line, and the positive promise is made that the road from this city to Philadelphia will be falished by June 1, and to Baltimore as rapidly as money and men can do it. This would seem to indicate that it is intended to use the old part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad from Gray's Ferry to Chester, leased by the Reading Railroad for unrety-nine years, and extended almost to the Pennsylvania and Delaware line, within ten unites of Wilmington.

In accordance with notice given on Monday, a bill will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow to give the Baltimore and Ohio Company authority to build a new line down the Pennsula, to compete with the road which has passed under control of the Pennsylvania Railroad through its purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company's stock.

ONLY A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

The 'traffic arrangement recently completed between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies is temporary only and may be terminated on brief notice by either company. The contract embraces both freight and passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which for the present will be run over the New-York division of the Pennsylvania road. This arrangement will be con tinued until the completion of the new line from Balti-more to Patladelphia which the Baltimore and Oblo Company intends to build. Immediately after the Pennsylvania Rullroad Company secured control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, bought the bulk of the stock of the Delaware Western Road. It is the intention of the company to organize companies under the general railroad laws of Maryiand and Pennsylvania to build the proposed railroad. It is understood that in Pennsylvania advantage will be taken of the Philadelphia and Reading charter, which is said to be very liberal. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made overtures of peace to the Baltimore and Ohio Company. offering to resume substantially the relations which had previously existed between the two companies. It is said that Mr. Garrett telegraphed the condition of affairs to lits father, who is in Europe, and that he recived in reply instructions to announce to the Pennsylvania Railroad his latention to build an independent line to Philadelphia; that he any negotiations for a traffic arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad the basis of the screement must be the fact that the Battimore and Ohio would build such a line. The arrangement made by the two companies was in accordance with these instructions. The countact is temporary, altihough it is understood that more favorable terms were offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad in case the arrangement could be made permanent. Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio

CONFLICTING INTERESTS IN BROOKLYN.

In order that the conflicting interests in the furnishing of means for elevated rapid transit in Brook-lyn might be harmônized, Mayor Howell invited those most interested to consult in his office late Tuesday afternoon. Those present were Charles R. Flint, partner Rapid Transit Company, formed to build a road in Fultonets, A. H. Cuiver, of the Prospect Park and Comey, Island Raifrond, to whose depot the route laid out by the third Commission leads; Charles Storrs and H. C. Murphy, of the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad; William Richardson, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad: Jesse Johnson, Thomas Kinsella and Corporation-The various plans for rapid transit were discussed. Mr. Kinsella nrged that the main route should be in Atlantic ave. Mr. De Witt suggested, as a method of harmonizing the interests of the companies which are to build on the routes of the second and third. Commissions (which are in adjoining streets from the Bridge to the City Hall), that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company build a road in Adams-st, and then through Myrtie-ave,, white the company to be formed under the intest Commission should build in connection with this line from Myrtie-ave, and Pearl-st. Thus would avoid the use of Faiton-st. It was contended by Mr. Flint that the road should be where the passengers were, and that Fulton-4, was the only place. The same view was taken by Mr. McLean. President Culver said that those interested in the action of the third Commission were willing to put a check for a large amount in the Mayor's hands to guarantee that a road would be built on its route. After discussion for several hours, a committee, own-posed of Messrs. First, Murphy and Culver, was appointed to see if the conflicting interests could not be harmonized. This committee is to report at a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MANAGEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.-The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met for reorganization for the ensuing year at noon to-day, and remained in session two hours. The only changes n the official staff of the company were those involving

in the official staff of the company were those involving the election of John C. Sims, Jr., as secretary to succeed Joseph Sesley, who has been ill for several years; and the acceptance of the resignation of L. P. Farmer, general passenger agent. The latter chance takes effect on April I, and the vacancy will not be filled until that time. George B. Roberts was reelected president, and A. J. Cassait first vice-president.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cast of Pittsburg and Eric, for February, 1881, compared with the same month in 1880, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$151,038; in increase in expenses of \$225,116, making a cerease in gross earnings of \$74.078. The two months of 1881, as compared with the same period in 1890, show an increase in gross earnings of \$756,702; an increase in expenses of \$490,217, making a decrease in net earnings of \$255.535. All lines west of Pittsburg and Eric for the two months of 1881 alsow a surplus over liabilities of \$255.036, being a gain over the same period in 1880 of \$90,966.

DECISION IN AN EXPRESS SUIT.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23 .- The Acres has the following from Dallas: "In the case of the Texas Express Company against the International and Great Northern Railroad Company and against the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in the United States Court, Judge A. P. McCormick has granted a preliminary injunction preserving the present status, leaving the question of compensation to be paid by the Texas Express Company to defendants in case the parties can not agree, to be hereafter determined by the Court."

A NEW LONG ISLAND ENTERPRISE. ALBANY, March 23 .- The Northern Railroad Company of Long Island have filed articles of incorpora-tion. Toe capital is \$1,000,000.

COMPLETING ITS ORGANIZATION. At a meeting of the directors of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacino Railroad Company yesterday, the organization was completed by the election of
the following officers: President, Solon Humphreys;
first vice-president, A. L. Hopkins; second vice-fresident and secretary, James F. How. The office of the
second vice-president has been vacant since the restration, last year, of B. W. Lowis, Jr., the former president
of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Emirode,
which is now a part of the Wabash system. The other
officers are the same as last year.

A MISSING GARDBNER.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 23.-The MORHISTOWN, N. J., March 23.—Thomas Keele, gardener to General Porter, left the General's house on March 17 to take an early train to Rewark, where one of his eyes war to be operated upon. So took with him about \$100, and promised to marri that they unless enjoined by the dootor to that one that they are the promised to marriage the bear in some cye infirmary; but an ottage of the promised of the bear in some cye infirmary; but as no train and the way about forty-five years old and of stout build.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-At the meeting of the Philadelphia Society of Artists; the 19th inst., the following officers were elected; the 19th mat., the rollowing officers were clear.

President—Inside B. Bword.
Secretary—Newbold H. Trotton,
Treasurer—F. F. DeCrane.
Directors—James B. Bword, Newbold H. Tro
per L. Senat, Philip B. Haks, Thos. B. Crais.